24.4200

AUTHOR: Tonoyan, V. S. (Erevan)

TITLE: Bending of elliptical prismatic bars with grooves

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 338–351

TEXT: The bending of continuous and sloping prismatic bars of elliptic cross-sections, having symmetrically placed grooves on the side of the small axis, is examined for the case of a bending force acting along the axis of symmetry of the profile. The stress function F is determined in elliptic coordinates for one quadrant of the cross-section only, the latter being symmetrical. The selected region is represented in the form of two over-lapping regions, and solutions in the form of infinite series are sought for the corresponding stress functions F_1 and F_2. The coefficients of these series are determined by integration of the differential equation of F with the aid of the boundary conditions for F_1 and F_2. The determination of the integration constants reduces to the solution of regular infinite sets of linear equations. A numerical example is given. There are 5 figures.

$\sqrt{\beta}$

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

Card 1/1

TONOYAN, V.S. (Yerevan)

Bending of elliptic prismatic beams with notches. Inzh.zhur.
2 no.2:338-351 '62.   (MIRA 15:6)

(Beams and girders)

BABLOYAN, A.A.; TONOYAN, V.S.

Some problems of the torsion of shafts of varying cross section with mixed boundary conditions.   Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 14 no.6:49-63 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
                    (Boundary value problems)
                    (Elastic rods and wires)

TONOYAN, V.S.

Flexure of a prismatic rod having an elliptic annular cross section. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 14 no.3:69-80 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Flexure) (Elastic rods and wires)

TONOYAN, V.S. (Yerevan)

Torsion of a hollow prismatic bar with an elliptic cross section
having a cut-out. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekh.nauk.Mekh. i mashinostr.
no. 1:9-18 Ja-F '61.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN ArmSSR.
                        (Torsion)

30390
S/022/61/014/004/004/010
D299/D302

10.6000   2607 1327 4512

AUTHOR: Tonoyan, V. S.

TITLE: Flexure of sloping prismatic beam of an elliptic section with notches

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no. 4, 1961, 87-102

TEXT: Flexure of a sloping beam of elliptical section is considered, with notches symmetrically distributed with respect to the minor axis (Fig. 1). The problem reduces to solving an infinite system of linear equations. It is shown that these systems are entirely regular. Formulas are derived for determining the stresses. The lateral surface of the beam is free. One of the end-sections is clamped, and to the other, a distributed load is applied. Let the external bending force Q be applied to the free end of the beam, in such a way that the flexure is not accompanied by torsion. The stress function $F(x)$ satisfies the equation

Card 1/16

Flexure of sloping ...

$$\nabla^2 F(x,y) = \frac{Q\sigma x}{(1+\sigma)J} - \frac{Q}{2J} f'(x) \qquad (1.1)$$

where J is the moment of inertia with respect to the x-axis, f(x) - an arbitrary function. Passing to elliptical coordinates, one obtains

$$\nabla^2 F(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{A_1 Q c^3}{4J} (ch\alpha \sin 3\beta + ch 3\alpha \sin \beta) \qquad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = \frac{Qc^3 sh^2 \alpha_3}{2J} \left(\frac{ch^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}{ch^2 \alpha_3} + \frac{sh^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta}{sh^2 \alpha_3} - 1 \right) \frac{d(ch\alpha \sin\beta)}{ds} \qquad (1.6)$$

where

Card 2/7 6

Flexure of sloping ...

$$A_1 = A_2 + th^2\alpha_3, \quad A_2 = \frac{\sigma}{1 + \sigma}, \quad a = c\ ch\alpha_3, \quad b = c\ sh\alpha_3 \qquad (1.7)$$

Owing to the symmetry of the cross-sectional area, the function $F(x,y)$ is determined in one quadrant only (Fig. 2). One sets

$$F(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} F_1(\alpha, \beta) & \text{in the region } \Omega_1, \text{ where } \alpha \geqslant \alpha_2 \\ F_2(\alpha, \beta) & \text{in the region } \Omega_2, \text{ where } \beta \geqslant \beta_1 \end{cases} \qquad (1.17)$$

The functions F_1 and F_2 are sought in the form of series:

$$F_1(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \psi_k(\beta) \sin \gamma_k (\alpha - \alpha_2) \quad (\alpha_2 < \alpha < \alpha_3) \qquad (1.22)$$

Card 3/7 6

Flexure of sloping ...

S/022/61/014/004/004/010
30399
D299/D302

$$F_2(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \varphi_k(\alpha) \sin \mu_k(\beta - \beta_1) \left(\beta_1 < \beta < \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \qquad (1.23)$$

(where γ, μ, φ, ψ are given by expressions). The stress function is determined as follows: First, a differential equation is derived for the function ψ which is determined by integration. The formulas which express the function ψ contain the coefficients Λ_k which have yet to be determined. Similarly, the solution for the function φ contains the coefficients D_k. An infinite system of linear equations is derived for the coefficients Λ_k, and another such system for D_k. Having thus determined ψ and φ, one finally obtains the sought-for expression for the stress function $F(\alpha, \beta)$. It is shown that the infinite systems

Card 4/7(6

30390
S/022/61/014/004/004/010
D299/D302

Flexure of sloping ...

$$X_k = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} a_{kp} Y_p + P_k,$$

$$Y_k = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_{kp} X_p + Q_k,$$
$\left.\right\}$ $(k = 1, 2, ...)$

(2.22)

for A_k and D_k are regular, their free terms having an upper bound and tending to zero with $k \to \infty$; this makes it possible to determine X_k and Y_k with the desired accuracy. Further, two particular cases are considered: Finite expressions are obtained for the stress function in the case of flexure of a beam with cross-section in the form of an elliptical ring (case 1), and in the form of an elliptical ring with interior cuts (case 2). There are 4 figures and 11

Card 5/ 7/6

30390
S/022/61/014/004/004/010
D299/D302

Flexure of sloping ...

references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent
references to the English-language publications read as follows:
R. Mohan, Some simple problems of flexure.- Part I., Zeit. angew.
Math. und Mech., 1956, 36, no. 11-12. 427-432; R. Mohan, Some flex-
ure problems.- Part II., Proc. Rajasthan Acad. Sci., 1956, 6, July
6-16; R. Mohan, Flexure of a beam of non-isotropic material having
a section bounded by two confocal ellipses and a straight edge,
Proc. Rajasthan Acad. Sci., 5, May 1955, 15-22; A. Chakravorti,
Centre of flexure of a beam of orthotropic material having a sec-
tion bounded by an ellipse and its major axis. Zeit. angew. Math.
und Mech., 39, no. 7-8, 1959, 309-313.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR
                (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS Armenian
                SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1961

Card 6/fle

S/022/59/012/06/03/009

AUTHORS: Abramyan, B. L., Tonoyan, V. S.

TITLE: Torsion of Prismatic Bars the Cross Section of Which is an Annular Sector With Teeth

TEXT: The authors consider bars, the cross section of which is an annular sector which bears one or two symmetrically situated ring-sector-shaped apertures, so that there remains a ring sector with two or one ring-sector shaped teeth. According to a method of N. Kh. Arutyunyan (Ref. 12) the rigorous solution of the probelm is reduced to the solution of infinite systems of linear equations, from which the constants of the solution represented by a series must be obtained. The authors prove that the systems are completely regular in the sense of Kantorovich. In the case of a circle or circular ring sector closed expressions for torsional rigidity and tangential stresses are obtained. Numerical examples are con- sidered.

$\sqrt{B}$

Card 1/2

S/022/59/012/06/03/009

Torsion of Prismatic Bars, the Cross Section of Which is an Annular
Sector With Teeth

A. N. Dinnik, A. Sh. Loshkin and V. N. Lyskov are mentioned in the paper.
There are 8 figures, 5 tables, and 16 references: 9 Soviet, 1 German,
1 Swiss, 1 American, 2 English and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR
             (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1959

√B

Card 2/2

BABLOYAN, A.A.; TONOYAN, V.S.

Two-dimensional problem for an orthotropic plate shaped as an annular sector. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 17 no.5:27-42 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

BABLOYAN, A.A.; TONOYAN, V.S.

Flexure of a two-layer thick circular plate by an axially symmetric
load. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16 no.1:13-32 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
    (Elastic plates and shells) (Deformations (Mechanics))

TONSEK, MILOS

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Miloš Tonsek (Hosp., Nový Bydžov, Czech.). *Folia Haematol.* 73, 284-300(1955).—In patients with this disease, the Dacie test, Crosby test, and especially the plasma-Fe curve were pos. The PNH had a chronic progressive character. Administration of Fe by mouth induced hemoglobinuria. Only a part of the erythrocytes became abnormal, but young erythrocytes were more fragile than mature ones. The electron microscope demonstrated marked changes in the erythrocyte cell membrane; it being rough, hard, and irregular. 71 references.   John T. Myers

TON'SHIN, A.I., inzh.

Mechanical design of the suspension of electric lines.
Svetotekhnika 7 no.11:22-26 N '61.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Tyazhpromelektroproyekt".
                    (Electric lines, Overhead)
                    (Street lighting)

TONSKIKH, A. V.

"Neurohormonal Factors Blood Circulation Changes During Painful Stimulation."
Paper presented at the 21st Int'l. Congress of Physiological Sciences, 9-15 Aug 1959,
Buenos Aires.

Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Leningrad, USSR.

TONSKIY, D.G., inzh.; YEMEL'YANOV, V.I., arkhitektor

Plans of apartment houses to be built on collective farms and
state farms. Biul.stroi.tekh. 18 no.4:32-34 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Farmhouses) (Apartment houses)

TONKOVIC, Kruno, inz. (Zagreb)

    On the Avignon Bridge. Gradevinar 14 no.4:121-124 '62.

TONKOVIC, K.

Planning bridge designs.

P. 8 (CESTE I MOSTOVI) (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

TONKOVIC, K.

Construction of highway bridges during the past decade.   p.2.
CESTE I MOSTOVI.   Index to v. 3, 1955.
Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

TONKOVIC, K.

TONKOVIC, K.   A railroad viaduct over the Zagreb Highway.   p. 515.

Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1956.
CESTE I MOSTOVI
TECHNOLOGY
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February, 1957

TONKOVIC, K.

TONKOVIC, K. How we produce quality concrete. p. 6.

Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1957
CESTE I MOSTOVI
TECHNOLOGY
Zagreb

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

K. TONKOVIC

"The Viaduct in Novaka on the Belgrade-Zagreb Turnpike. p. 2"   (GRANDEVINAR,
Vol. 5, No. 1,   Jan. 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11,
     Nov. 1953, Uncl.

TONKOVID, A., inzh.; ZARUBINSKIY, Ye., krupohatnik

Letters to the editor. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.10:31 O '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for Tonkovid). 2. Georgiyevskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat No.3 (for Zarubinskiy).

(Grain handling)

ZONTOV, Yevgeniy Gerasimovich. Prininimal uchastiye TONKOVICH, V.S.,
nauchnyy sotr.; TORKAYLO, I., red.; DIK, V., tekhn. red.

[Financial interrelations of collective farms with the
state]Finansovye vzaimootnosheniia kolkhozov s gosudar-
stvom. Minsk, Sel'khozgiz BSSR, 1962. 77 p.
                                          (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSSR (for
Tonkovich).
   (White Russia—Collective farms—Taxation)
     (White Russia—Agricultural credit)

TONKOVID, A., inzh.

We have mechanized drying chamber unloading operations and
the separation of corn seed samples. Muk.-elev. prom. 28
no.5:22 My '62.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kiyevskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya.
                        (Corn (Maize))

TONKOVID, L.A. [Tonkovyd, L.A.]

Using as basis the technical side surface characteristics of shoe lasts in designing shoe upper patters. Leh.prom. no.1: 59-63 Ja-Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti.

        (Shoe manufacture)

BRANDENBURG, B., kand. arkhitektury; TONSKIY, D., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk

Standardization of apartment houses according to types of apartments. Zhil. stroi. no.11:16-19 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

TONSOIU, V., prof. (Comuna Murgas, Reg. Oltenia)

Demonstration of the inclination of the earth's axis
to the ecliptic. Natura Geografie 15 no.1:62-64 Ja-F '63.

CAPRIOARA, D., prof.; TONTE, E.; POP, E.; FANEA, E.; TOMA, L.; ROSENBERG, O.

Aspects of the staphylococcal infection of the newborn in the Cluj Gynecologic and Obstetric Clinic. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:27-28 Ja-F '61.

IONOV, N.I.; TONTEGODE, A.Ya.

Probing characteristics measured by various kinds of probes
in a gas discharge plasma in mercury and cesium vapors.
Zhur. tekh.fiz. 34 no. 2:354-360 F '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR,Leningrad.

34211

S/057/62/032/002/012/022
B124/B102

26.2314

AUTHORS: Zandberg, E. Ya., Paleyev, V. I., and Tontegode, A. Ya.

TITLE: Dependence of the temperature threshold of surface ionization of cesium on tungsten on the cesium vapor tension

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 208 - 213

TEXT: A uniform electrode surface is considered which is only slightly covered by adsorbed atoms of the ionized element.

$$I^+ = \frac{\xi s A n}{A + \exp\left(\frac{\xi}{kT}\right)(V - \varphi - \psi)}$$

holds for the temperature dependence of the surface ionization current, where ξ is the ion charge, s is the ionizing surface area, A is the ratio of the statistical sums of ionic and atomic states, n is the atomic flux per surface unit area per second, V is the ionization potential of the atom, φ is the work function of the surface, and ψ is the correction to φ for the effect of an electric surface field. If $V - \varphi - \psi < 0$, the surface ionization current reaches its maximum; with $T = 0$ and $\varphi + \psi - V \gg kT$ the current remains close to its maximum. The section

Card 1/5

Dependence of the ...

34211
S/057/62/032/002/012/022
B124/B102

bd (Fig. 1) is termed the threshold region of the surface ionization curve, and T_o is the threshold temperature. In the steady state, the flux of atoms n incident on a homogeneous surface is

$$n = N\left[C\exp\frac{-(l_+ - \psi_1)}{kT} + D\exp\frac{-(l_0 + \psi_2)}{kT}\right] =$$
$$\hspace{3cm} = N\left[C\exp-\frac{l'_+}{kT} + D\exp-\frac{l'_0}{kT}\right][1].$$

(4)

where N is the number of atoms per cm^2, C and D are constants slightly dependent on T, l_+ and l_0 are the isothermal evaporation heats of ion and atom, respectivly, in the absenc. of an electric field near the surface, and ψ_1 and ψ_2 are correction factors for such a field (E). The surface ionization coefficient is $\beta = \frac{NC}{n}\exp\left(-\frac{l'_+}{kT}\right)$. If $\ln n = C' + \ln\frac{N}{N_1} + \frac{l'_+}{k}\left(\frac{1}{T_{o1}} - \frac{1}{T_o}\right)$ (6), where n_1 is a fixed flux of atoms, and T_{o1} is the relevant threshold temperatu , and N/N_1 is slightly temperature-dependent, the

Card 2/4

Dependence of the ...

temperature dependence $\ln n = f(\frac{1}{T_o})$ is determined by the evaporation

heats of the ions from surface $1\,!_+$. Thus one finds $N/N_1 = \frac{(V - \varphi_w)(T_o - T_{o1})}{T_{o1}(\varphi_w - \varphi_1)}$

$\frac{T_o}{T_{o1}}$, where φ_w is the work function of a pure tungsten surface, which is

correct provided that $\varphi_{kmin} + \gamma \gg kT$, where φ_{kmin} is the minimum of the lo-
cal work function. In order to verify these theoretical results experimen-
tally, a cylindrical capacitor was placed into an unsoldered bulb filled
with Cs vapor and containing a tungsten thread, 100 microns in diameter
and 14 cm long, which was fastened along its axis. Ions emitted from the
central portion of the thread were collected by the measuring cylinder.
The bulb was provided with taps containing metallic Cs and a Ba-Ti getter.
The temperature of the thread was measured with an optical micropyrometer;
at low temperatures, it was determined from the filament current. The
temperature of the first thermostat was kept above that of the second which
was used to calculate the vapor pressure of Cs. The ion current was mea-
sured with a mirror galvanometer of a sensitivity limit of $3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ a/scale
unit. The temperature dependence of the ionization of Cs on W was studied
Card 3/5

Dependence of the ...

34211
8/057/62/032/002/012/022
B124/B102

in a Ca vapor pressure range of $9 \cdot 10^{-9}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg, with a change in the threshold temperature from 880 to 1430°K. Since the error due to the omission of the change in the degree of adsorption is about 6%, Eq. (6) may be re-written as $\ln n \approx L + \frac{1!}{k} (\frac{1}{T_o} - \frac{1}{T_{o1}})$. Professor N. I. Ionov,

Professor A. I. Gubanov, and N. D. Potekhina are thanked for discussion. There are 5 figures and 12 refer nces: 5 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as fol lows: W. B. Nattingham, Proc. of the Fourth International Conference on Ionization Phenomena in Gases (Uppsala, 17 - 21 August, 1959), 1, 486, 1960. R. C. Evans, Proc. Roy. Soc. A139, 604, 1933; J. B. Taylor, J. Langmuir, Phys. Rev. 44, 423, 1933; T. J. Killian, Phys. Rev. 27, 578, 1926.

ASSOCIATION: Fizikio-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961
Card 4/5

X

37071
S/057/62/032/004/017/017
B173/B102

26.2312

26.1640

AUTHORS: Zandberg, E. Ya., Ionov, N. I., Paleyev, V. I., and
Tontegode, A. Ya.

TITLE: Determination of thermionic emission constants from energy
distribution curves for thermoelectrons and positive ions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 4, 1962, 503 – 516

TEXT: For plane and coaxially cylindrical electrodes with homogeneous
work function, expressions ("ideal" retardation curves) for the emission
current are derived on the assumption of Maxwellian energy distribution,
and extended to electrodes with inhomogeneous work function (experimental
retardation curves). As the areas of different work function (spots)
cannot be localized, only a qualitative consideration is possible. The con-
tact potential field of the spots is regarded first as being compensated
by the external field (independent emission of individual spots) and then
as not being compensated. The mean work function of the cathode was deter-
mined from the saturation current at given temperature. An apparent con-
tact potential difference, which can be determined from the experimental

Card 1/2

Determination of thermionic...

S/057/62/032/004/017/017
B173/B102

curves and is related to the mean work functions of the electrodes in the same manner as the contact potential difference between homogeneous electrodes is to their work functions, is assumed for the arrangement of electrodes with inhomogeneous emission. The electron gas temperature for the experimental case of inhomogeneous electrodes is determined in the same way as for the ideal case of homogeneous electrodes. The retardation curves of the positive ion current caused by surface ionization at the cathode are considered analogously. The case of a compensated contact potential field was experimentally investigated in a vacuum tube with co-axially arranged triodes (polycrystalline tungsten cathode) and with a container for metallic Cs. Retardation curves for thermoelectrons ($T > 2000^{\circ}K$) and positive Cs ions ($T - 1200^{\circ}K$) were plotted, and the mean work functions, the apparent contact potential difference, and the mean temperatures determined. The compensation of the electron space charge by positive Cs ions was examined in the same tube, used as a diode system. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1961
Card 2/2

rhenium, indium, calcium, silver, magnesium

... and was surrounded by two grids for suppression of secondary electron emission

Card 1/3

spectrometer. The pressure was ....
hot. The wire was 45 mm long, and the height of the collector was 6 mm. The tem-
.... of the wire was measured with an optical micropyro-

currents from ....
mass spectrometer because these metals could not be obtained sufficiently free from
.... for these metals are, accord-

SUBMITTED:

L 34817-66   EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/JG/AT

AUTHOR: Zandberg, E. Ya.; Tontegode, A. Ya.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnich-eskiy Institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Rhenium thermoemitters, a survey

ABSTRACT: In this survey article, which has a bibliography of 74 entries, the authors review the properties of rhenium with particular attention to its use as a thermionic emitter and as a medium for surface ionization and compare them with those of other refractory metals such as tungsten, molybdenum, and tantalum. The scope of the survey is indicated by the section and subsection headings: 1) Melting point; 2) Heat of vaporization and vapor pressure; 3) Crystal structure; 4) Mechanical proper-ties; 5) Electric conductivity; 6) Chemical properties, a) Reaction with carbon, b) Reaction with nitrogen, c) Reaction with oxygen, d) Reaction with water, e) Reaction with Alundum; 7) Spectral emissivity; 8) Thermionic emission; 9) Surface ionization work function; 10) Surface ionization of alkali halide molecules; 11) Examples of

Card 1/2   UDC: 537.5

L 34817-66

ACC NR: AP6018719

applications, a) Surface ionization ion sources for mass spectrometers; b) Electron impact ion sources for mass spectrometers, c) Field emitters, d) Ionization gages, e) Energy converters. In the section on crystal structure there are also discuss'd the tex+ure of polycrystalline rhenium and the use of thin rhenium films on substrates of other refractory metals. The melting point of rhenium is lower than that of tungsten and its work function is higher; rhenium is accordingly not always the most suitable material for applications requiring the highest possible thermionic emission. Rhenium, however, combines a relatively low thermionic work function and a high surface ioniza- tion work function with advantageous mechanical properties, a high melting point, a low vapor pressure in the operating temperature range, and a chemical inertness that assures very stable operation. The authors predict that rhenium will find increasing use as thermionic emitters and surface ionization media in special electronic devices. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 12 figures, and 6 tables.   [15]

SUB CODE: 20 ,// /   SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/   ORIG REF: 038/   OTH REF: 036
ATD PRESS: 5 0 3 6

Card 2/2

AUTHOR   Zandburg, E.Ya.: Tontegode, A.Ya.

TITLE

TOPIC TAGS: surface ionization, alkali metal, alkali halide, rhenium,
lithium, sodium, potassium, cesium, chloride

ABSTRACT: The surface ionization currents of Cs, CsCl, K, KCl, Na,
NaCl, Li and LiCl on polycrystalline Re were measured at temperatures
                                               ^{o}K. The measurements

ry of surface ionization with a polycrystalline material other than
                                      the dissociation of al-

Card 1/3

L 54754-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015637   0

apparatus and experimental technique elsewhere (ZhTF 34,1809,1964).
The ionization took place on the surface of a 100 μ diameter Re wire
which was subjected to the preliminary heat treatment described in
                                                 ma___ was   x 1 -7 mm

Hg and the contribution of impurities to the measured ___ results
___   ___ ___ ly an ___ dis-
cussed in detail. It was found that ___ ___ ___ critical tem-
perature the surface ionization current of an alkali metal shows the
same temperature dependence as that of i.s chloride. This critical
temperature decreases with increasing atomic weight of the alkali me-
tal. The ionization threshold temperature was lower for an alkali me-
tal than for its chloride, and the threshold temperature difference
also decreased with increasing atomic weight. From this it is con-
cluded that alkali halides are completely dissociated on Re at high
temperatures but only slightly dissociated at temperatures near the
surface ionization threshold. Ion currents measured with Li atoms
and ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ on the Re surface were
___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___ ___ S.

Card 2/3

L 54754-65   3

ACCESSION NR: AP6015637

V.Starodubtsev (Trudy Fiz.-tekhn.Inst. AN Uzb.SSR 2,6,1948), and the theories were found to be able to account for the data. The temperature dependence of the surface ionization currents from the alkali metal atoms were in qualitative agreement with the predictions of the theory of surface ionization on an inhomogeneous surface. There is a final discussion of data in the literature from which it is concluded that rhenium adsorbs residual gases considerably less than does tungsten. "The authors thank Professor N.I.Ionov for discussing a number of topics considered in this paper." Orig.art.has: 5 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im.A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Oct64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EM, EC

NR REF SOV: 013   OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013429

AUTHOR: Ionov, N.I.; Tontegode, A.Ya.

TITLE: Probe characteristics obtained with various types of probe in mercury and cesium vapor gas discharge plasmas

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, mercury plasma, cesium plasma, gas discharge plasma, plasma diagnostics, probe, plasma probe

ABSTRACT: Probe measurements in mercury and cesium vapor gas discharge plasmas were, undertaken primarily to observe the behavior of a type of multi-electrode probe proposed long ago by one of the authors (N.I.Ionov,DAN SSSR 85,753,1952) and subsequently ignored. Both electron and ion characteristics were obtained. The 6 cm long hot cathode discharge was produced in a 7.5 cm diameter glass tube. The multielectrode probe consisted of four plane electrodes, the dimensions of which are not given but which measured more than 4 mm in at least one direction. These electrodes were mounted parallel to the axis of the discharge at 3 mm intervals in a centrally located side tube, the first electrode closing the entrance to the side tube. The

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013429

first three electrodes had rectangular openings for passage of ions and electrons, and the fourth electrode served as collector. The mercury and cesium vapors were frozen out of the side tube by a liquid nitrogen trap. A simple cylindrical probe was mounted opposite the multi-electrode probe for comparison. The multi-electrode probe could be operated as a simple plane probe by connecting all the electrodes together, or it could be operated as a two, three, or four electrode probe as desired When two electrodes were employed, the analyzing potential was applied between the first electrode and the plasma, and a constant potential to distinguish between ion and electron current was applied between this electrode and the collector. When the probe was used as a three or four electrode device, the first electrode was kept at the plasma potential to prevent disturbance of the plasma by the probe field. When all four electrodes were employed, one electrode served to suppress photoelectric and secondary electron emission from the collector. Two groups of thermal electrons of widely different temperature were observed in both plasmas at suitable pressures (2×10^{-1} to 9×10^{-3} tor for mercury and 3×10^{-3} to 4×10^{-4} tor for cesium). At lower pressures, at least in the mercury plasma, the electron distribution became non-Maxwellian. The temperatures obtained for the hotter group of electrons (of the order of 10^4 °K) varied considerably, depending on the probe connection employed. From the measurements reported, and many not reported, the authors

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013429

draw the following conclusions: 1) The electron characteristic of the plane probe
at small retarding potentials, as well as the observed plasma potential and elec-
tron density, is practically independent of the number of electrodes employed. 2)
At large retarding potentials, the one, two, and three electrode probes give diffe-
rent results. This is due to errors inherent in one and two electrode probe systems.
3) The fourth electrode is required for correct measurements in rarefied plasmas
such as occur in interplanetary space. 4) The cylindrical probe characteristic dif-
fers from the plane probe characteristic in all conditions investigated. Orig.art.
has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im.A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physi-
cal-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62   DATE ACQ: 26Feb64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, SD   NR REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

ZANDBERG, E.Ya.; TONTEGODE, A.Ya.

Surface ionization of Li, Na, K, and Cs atoms and LiCl, NaCl, KCl, and
CsCl molecules on polycrystalline rhenium. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 35 no.6:1115-
1126 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 2303-66   EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(t
ACCESSION NR: AP5020741   LJP(c)   JD/JG/AT   UR/0057/65/035/008/1501/1503

AUTHOR: Zandberg, E. Ya.; Tontegode, A. Ya.

TITLE: Thermionic emission constants of molybdenum, tantalum, and tungsten wires

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1501-1503

TOPIC TAGS: work function, thermionic emission, surface ionization, polycrystal, molybdenum, tantalum, tungsten

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the thermionic and surface ionization work functions of 100 to 150 micron diameter polycrystalline Ta, Mo, and W wires with an apparatus that they have described elsewhere (ZhTF, 35, 149, 1965). Tungsten was measured as a control. The thermionic work functions were derived from Richardson curves and the surface ionization work functions were determined from the temperature dependence of the surface ionization current of indium. The temperatures were measured with an optical micropyrometer and were corrected to true values by means of published tables. The Mo, Ta, and W wires were annealed at 2400°, 2600°, and 2700°K, respectively. This heat treatment was sufficient to stabilize the thermionic emission properties and to eliminate self-emission of impurity alkali metal ions. The residual gas pressure was approximately 10^{-7} mm Hg.

Card 1/2

L 2303-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020741

The measured thermionic work functions of Ta, Mo, and W were 4.33, 4.33, and 4.58 V, respectively; the corresponding surface ionization work functions were 4.88, 5.02, and 5.14 V. The probable errors of these work functions range from 0.03 to 0.07 V. The values found for the work functions differ considerably from those reported by Kh.Khadzhimukhamedov and G.N.Shuppe (Izv. AN Uzb. SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk, 2, 55, 1957). This discrepancy is ascribed to the use by Khadzhimukhamedov and Shuppe of easily ionized alkali metals to measure the surface ionization work functions. Ta and (from earlier work) Re wires have much more stable thermionic emission properties than Mo or W wires. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 000

Micro wires

BVK

Card 2/2

L 2304-66   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/   JD/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020742

AUTHOR: Zandberg, E. Ya.; Ionov, N. I.; Tontegode, A. Ya.

TITLE: Mass spectrometric determination of the heat of vaporization of atoms and positive ions in sublimation of polycrystalline rhenium, tungsten, tantalum, and molybdenum

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1504-1515

UR/0057/65/035/008/1504/1515

TOPIC TAGS: heat of sublimation, vacuum sublimation, atom, ion, work function, mass spectometer, rhenium, tungsten, tantalum, molybdenum

ABSTRACT: The authors have directly determined the vaporization energies La and Li of atoms and ions from polycrystalline surfaces of the refractory metals Re, W, Ta, and Mo. These measurements are said to be the first direct determinations of Li. The samples were 45 mm long 100 to 150 micron polycrystalline wires located on the common axis of three cylindrical grids to which appropriate potentials could be applied. Positive ions leaving the surface of the sample were extracted by negative potentials on the cylindrical grids and their flux was measured with a mass spectrometer. When atoms were being investigated, the ions were excluded by

Card 1/3

L 2304-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020742   O

positive potentials on the grids. The atoms diffused into a chamber where they
were ionized by an electron beam and the resulting ion flux was measured with the
mass spectrometer. The use of a mass spectrometer to determine the composition of
the sublimed gas is considered essential. When the residual gas pressure in the
apparatus was 10^{-7} mm Hg, only atoms and atomic ions were found; when the pressure
was $(1-5) \times 10^{-6}$ mm Hg, oxide molecules and molecular ions were also present. The
temperature of the sample was determined with an optical micropyrometer, and the
position of the sample and the electrode system was monitored by measuring the sur-
face ionization of indium. The samples were subjected to a prolonged preliminary
heating at the highest temperature employed in the measurements. The vaporization
energies were determined from the temperature dependences of the fluxes. The ther-
modynamic theory of this determination is derived and the type of average over the
different crystallographic faces to which it leads is discussed. It is not possi-
ble directly to test the consistency of the data by means of the Schottky relation
$L_a - L_1 = e(W - V)$, where W is the work function and V is the ionization potential,
because the different quantities are averaged differently. The question of aver-
ages is discussed at some length, and inequalities are derived that the measured
values of L_a, L_1, and W should (and do) satisfy. The statistical error of the va-
porization energy measurements was approximately 5%. A systematic error as
great as 4% is possible in the Mo and Ta temperature measurements. The values ob-

Card 2/3

L 2304-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020742

tained for L_a are compared with those found by other authors, and some discrepancies are discussed. "The authors are grateful to N.D.Potekhina for participating in a discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 24 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Feb65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, SS

NR REF SOV: 009   OTHER: 012

Card 3/3

TONTIC, M.

Custom privileges and treatment of commercial samples. Medun transp 8 no.8:573-577 Ag '62.

TONTIC, M.

Main forms of customs control in Yugoslav customs regulations. Jezur transp 10 no.10:49-51 O '64.

TONTIC, M.

Basic forms of customs control according to the Yugolsav customs regulations. Medun transp 10 no.11:48-52 N '64.

TONTIC, M.

Practice of the Belgian customs service in determining custom values. Medun transp 10 no. 5:361-362 My '64.

TONTIC, M.

Custom control measures which ease the international freight
transport by the Danube River. Medun transp 10 no. 6:430-431
Je '64.

TONTIC, Milorad

   Yugoslav tariff system. Medun transp 9 no.5:305-309 My '63.

DROC, I., farmacist; COSTACHESCU, I., ing. chimist; TONTICI, G., ing.
agronom; SOSCHIN, N., ing. agronom

Utilization of sorbic acid for wine stabilization. Ind alim
veget 13 no.1:16-19 Ja '62.

MATEI, Gh., corespondent; ,TONU, H., corespondent

Enthusiasm. Constr Buc 14 no.676:1 22 D'62.

TONU, H., p. conf., corespondent

If it would be according to me. Constr Buc 15 no.700:
4 8 Je '63.

FAROGA, Emil; CIOBANU, Alexandru; NIGA, Constantin; TONU, Haralambie

Internal reserves judiciously used. Constr Buc 16 no.735:2
8 F'64.

1. Din subredactia voluntara de la Galati (for Tonu).

TUDOR, Gh.; TONU, Haralambie, tehnician; FAROGA, Emil, corespondent

From the prefabrication plants. Constr Buc 16 no. 739:2
7 March '64.

TONU, Haralambie, tehnician

News from the Enterprise of Prefabrications, Galati.
Constr Buc 16 no. 752:2 6 June '64.

TONURIST, E.

Great reserves are hidden in socialist agriculture.

p. 433 (Sotsialistlik Pollumajandus. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957. Tallinn, Estonia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

TONURIST, E.

Our new tasks. p. 145.

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Hungary. Vol. 13, no. 4, Apr. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, No. 4, July, 1959.
Uncl.

TONYAN, A.O.; TONYAN, V.A.

[Dictionary of mathematical terms in English, Russian, Armenian, German and French] Slovar' matematicheskikh terminov na angliiskom, russkom, armianskom, nemetskom, frantsuzskom iazykakh. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm.SSR, 1965.
237 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

TONYAN, TS. R.

27668.   O razlichny kh formakh tsvetka v merendsra trigyna.
doklady (Akad. nauk arm. SSR), T. X, No. 4, 1949, s. 183-88.-
Rezyume na arm. yaz.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

TONYAN, TS.R.

Various blossom forms of Merendera trigyna. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 16 no.5:
183-188 '53.   (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut Botaniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan. Predstavleno
A.L.Takhtadzhyanom.
(Merendera) (Botany--Variation) (Plants, Flowering of)

BENETSKAYA, G.K.; MOVSESYAN, S.N.; TONYAN, TS.R.

Heterogeneous division of tissue cells in angiosperms. Izv.AN Arm.
SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.5:439-447 '51.   (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii rasteniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy
SSR.
    (Angiosperms) (Plant cells and tissues) (Cell division (Biology))

TONYAN, V. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On Certain Problems of the Theory of Gravimetric Approximations." Mos, 1957. 7 pp (Mos State Pedagogical Inst im V. I. Lenin), 140 copies (KL, 50-57, 118)

- 8 -

E0519

S/020/60/133/003/021/031XX
C 111/ C 333

16.3000

AUTHOR: Tonyan, V. A.

TITLE: On the Weighted-Polynomial Approximation of Analytical
Functions in Infinite Domains

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 3,
pp. 535-536

TEXT: Theorem: Let $f(z)$ be an analytical function in the semiplane
Im $z \geqq 0$; $|f(z)| \leqq M(r)$; $|z| \leqq r$; Im $z \geqq 0$; $\triangle_1$ denotes the
semiplane Im $z \geqq 1$. If it is put

$$E_n(f, h, 1) = \inf_{\{P_n(z)\}} \operatorname{l.u.b.}_{\operatorname{Im} z \geqq l} \; h(z) \, |f(z) - P_n(z)| \, ,$$

then it is
$$E_n(f, e^{-|z|^\lambda}, 1) \leqq C \, M(n^{1/\lambda}) \exp(-\ln^{\frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda}}) \text{ for } \lambda > 1.$$
C does not depend on n.

For the proof the author forms the function

$$\mathcal{G}_R(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_R} f(\zeta) \, v_\zeta(z) d\zeta \; + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_R} \frac{f(\zeta) \, d\zeta}{\zeta - z}$$

Card 1/3

85519

S/020/60/133/003/021/031XX
C 111/ C 333

On the Weighted-Polynomial Approximation of Analytical Functions in Infinite Domains

according to S. N. Mergelyan (Ref.4), where L_R is the interval $-R \leqq z \leqq R$, C_R is the semicircle $|z| = R$, $\text{Im } z \geqq 0$ and

$$V_\zeta (z) = \frac{e^{im_\zeta z} - e^{im_\zeta \zeta}}{(z - \zeta) e^{im_\zeta z}} ; \quad m_\zeta = \left[\frac{1}{1} \ln \frac{M(|\zeta|)(1 + |\zeta|^2)}{2\delta 1} \right] ,$$

Then the author shows that $G_R(z)$ for $R \to \infty$ converges to an entire function $G(z)$ uniformly in every finite domain. Then he states that

$$G(r) \leqq c \exp \frac{r}{\ell} \ln \frac{M(2r)(1 + 4r^2)}{\delta} .$$

If now

$$F_1(z) = \sum_{0}^{n} a_k z^k$$

is a section of the Taylor series of $G(z)$, then it holds for $|z| \leqq \frac{R}{\ell}$

Card 2/3

85519

S/020/60/133/003/C21/031XX
C 111/ C 333

On the Weighted-Polynomial Approximation of Analytical Functions in
Infinite Domains

in Δ_1 for $n = \left[c \frac{R}{\ell} \ln \frac{M(2R)}{\beta} \right]$

the estimation $\left| P(z) - f(z) \right| \leq 2\delta$. For suitable choice of R the
theorem follows.

There are 5 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: May 6, 1960, by A. N. Kolmogorov, Academician.

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1960

Card 3/3

TONYAN, V.A.

Montel's problem. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 10 no.4:145-148 '49. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Sektor matematiki i mekhaniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.
Predstavleno A.L.Shaginyanom.
(Functions, Entire)

TONYAN, V. A.

27580. Ob odnoy zadache montelya. Doklady (Akad. Nauk arm. SSR), T. X. No. 4 1949, s. 145-48 Rezyume na arm. yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

SOV/22-11-4-8/11

AUTHOR: Tonyan, V.A.

TITLE: On Weighted Polynomial Approximation on the Real Axis
(O vzveshenno-polinomial'nom priblizhenii na deystvitel'noy osi)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh yestestvennykh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol 11, Nr 4, pp 79 - 94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The introduction contains the formulation of the problem and some results of Mergelyan [Ref 1] and Dzhrbashyan [Ref 2,5] . § 1 contains auxiliary theorems. The results of § 2 have been already announced by the author (see [Ref 6]). § 3 presents the theorem: The function $f(x)$, $|f(x)| \leq 1$ is assumed to vanish for $|x| \geq R$ and to possess the modulus of continuity $\omega(\delta)$ on $[-R,R]$. Then it is

$$E_n(f,h) = \inf_{\{P_n(x)\}} \sup_{-\infty < x < \infty} \left\{ h(x) |f(x) - P_n(x)| \right\} \leq AR^{3/2} \omega(\nu_n^{-\frac{1-\varepsilon}{2}})$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrarily small, A does not depend on n and

Card 1/2

On Weighted   Polynomial Approximation on the Real Axis SOV/22-11-4-8/11

$$V_n = \int_o^{C_o P^{-1}(n)} \frac{P(t)dt}{1+t^2}$$, where $C_o > 0$ does not depend on n and

$P(t) = - \ln h(x)$. In § 4 the author shows in two theorems the influence which the analyticity of the function in a domain and the metric properties of this domain have on $E_n(f,h)$.

There are 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet, and 1 is Finnish.

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1958

Card 2/2

TONYAN, V.A.

Weighted-polynomial approximation of differentiable functions on
the real axis. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.4:656-658 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Kolmegorovym.
        (Polynomials) (Functions) (Approximate computation)

TONYAN, V. A.

USSR/Mathematics - Approximation,   11 Mar 52
                    Asymptotic

"Asymptotic Approximation of Continuous Functions
in Sets Dividing a Plane," V. A. Tonyan, Sector
of Math, Acad Sci Armenian SSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIII, No 2, pp 187-190

Derives a sufficient condition for the possibility
of asymptotic approximation by means of meromorphic
functions. Submitted by Acad M. V. Keldysh 14 Jan
52.

214T48

TONYAN, A.O.; TONYAN, V.A.

[Dictionary of mathematical terms in English, Russian, Armenian, German and French] Slovar' matematicheskikh terminov na angliiskom, russkom, armianskom, nemetskom, frantsuzskom iazykakh. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm.SSR, 1965.
(MIRA 18:7)
237 p.

TONYAN, V. A.

Functions

Asymptotic approximation of continous functions
on manifolds, splitting a plane.

Dokl. AN SSSR 83 No. 2, 1952

Akademii Nauk Armyanskoy SSR Recd. 1 Jan. 1952

TONYAN, V. A.

Weighted-polynomial approximation of analytic functions in
infinite domains. Dokl. AN SSSR 133   no.3:535-536 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Functions, Analytic)

ABRAMYAN, B.L.; TONOYAN, V.S.

Torsion of a prismatic rod with a cross section in the shape of
an ellipse with grooves. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk
13 no.5:3-15 '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki Armyanskoy SSR.
        (Torsion)   (Elastic rods and wires)

AUTHORS: Abramyan, B.L., and Tonoyan, V.S.

TITLE: Torsion of a Prismatic Bar the Cross Section of Which is an Ellipse With Notches

TEXT: The authors consider the torsion of a prismatic bar the cross section of which is an ellipse having two notches lying symmetrically at the ends of the small semiaxis. The tension function $U(\alpha, \beta)$, where the elliptic coordinates α, β are defined by

$$x = c \, \mathrm{ch}\, \alpha \sin \beta ,$$

(1.1) $$y = c \, \mathrm{sh}\, \alpha \cos \beta,$$

in the quarter ellipse is sought in the form

(1.3) $U(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} U_1(\alpha, \beta) & \text{in } \Omega_1, \text{ where } \alpha \leq \alpha_1 ; \\ U_2(\alpha, \beta) & \text{in } \Omega_2, \text{ where } \beta \geq \beta_1 , \end{cases}$
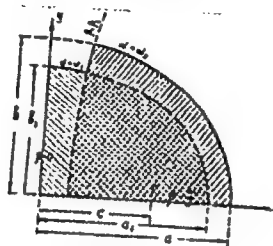
Card 1/5

Torsion of a Prismatic Bar the Cross Section of Which is an Ellipse
With Notches

where Ω_1 and Ω_2 are the overlapping regions in figure 2.

Fig. 2

Фиг. 2.

According to G.A. Grinberg (Ref. 8) the functions U_1 and U_2 are set up in
the form

$$(1.8) \qquad U_1(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(\beta) \sin \gamma_k(\alpha - \alpha_1), \quad (0 < \alpha < \alpha_1)$$

Card 2/5

Torsion of a Prismatic Bar the Cross Section of Which is an Ellipse With Notches

$(1.9) \quad U_2(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \varphi_k(\alpha) \sin \mu_k (\beta - \beta_1) , \quad (\beta_1 < \beta < \frac{\widetilde{\pi}}{2})$

where

$(1.10) \quad \gamma_k = \frac{(2k - 1)\widetilde{\pi}}{2\alpha_1} , \qquad \mu_k = \frac{(2k - 1)\widetilde{\pi}}{\widetilde{\pi} - 2\beta_1}$

$(1.11) \quad f_k(\beta) = \frac{2}{\alpha_1} \int_0^{\alpha_1} U_1(\alpha, \beta) \sin \gamma_k(\alpha - \alpha_1) d\alpha,$

$(1.12) \quad \varphi_k(\alpha) = \frac{4}{\widetilde{\pi} - 2\beta_1} \int_{\beta_1}^{\frac{\widetilde{\pi}}{2}} U_2(\alpha, \beta) \sin \mu_k(\beta - \beta_1) d\beta .$

After the use of boundary conditions and conditions of compatibility the authors obtain infinite linear systems of equations for the determination of the integration constants. It is shown that these systems are complete-
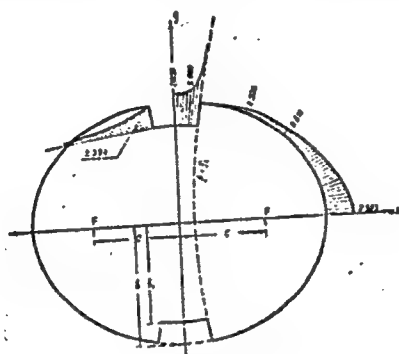
Card 3/5

S/022/60/013/005/001/008
C111/C222

Torsion of a Prismatic Bar the Cross Section of Which is an Ellipse With Notches

ly regular. An explicit expression is given for the torsional strength. Figure 6 shows the distributions of the tangential stresses

Fig. 6

Фиг. 6.

Card 4/5

S/022/60/013/005/001/008
C111/C222

Torsion of a Prismatic Bar the Cross Section of Which is an Ellipse
With Notches

There are 2 tables, 6 figures and 8 references : 5 Soviet, 1 German and
2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR
(Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Academy of
Sciences Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960

Card 5/5

TONYAYEV, V., starshiy inzh.

"Study of lakes" by B. B. Bogoslovskii. Rech. transp. 20 no.8: (MIRA 14:10)
56 Ag '61.

1. Metodicheskiy kabinet Ministerstva rechnogo flota.
            (Lakes) (Bogoslovskii, B. B.)

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and   F
    Animals

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57715

Author   : Shayn D. A., Tonyshev R. F., Bryzgunova G. V.
Inst   : State Scientific-Control Institute of Veteri-
    nary Preparations
Title   : Preparation of Formol-vaccine of Paratyphoid
    of Piglets on Hottinger and Pea Hydrolysis
    Media.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-control'n. in-ta vet. pre-
    paratov, 1957, 7, 255-257

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

60

ALEKSEYEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; ZARETSKIY, . .; TYUKOVIN, I.N.;
BOGATOV I.P., retsenzent; BELOV, M.I., retsenzent;
IVANOV, K.A., retsenzent; MEYYEROVICH, M.G., retsenzent;
ORFANOV, I.K., retsenzent; ITOV, S.M., retsenzent;
TONYAYEV, V.I., retsenzent

[Moscow-Gorkiy-Moscow; guidebook on the Moscow Canal,
and the Volga, Oka, and Moscow Rivers] Moskva - Gor'kii -
Moskva; putevoditel' po kanalu imeni Moskvy, Volge, Oke i
Moskve-reke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 101 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

ONUFRIYENKO, Yu.F.; TARAN, F.I.; TONYUK, N.L.

"Khmel" sprayer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.8:19-21 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Spraying and dusting equipment)
(Zhitomir Province—Hops—Diseases and pests)

IOCB, F.

"Fundamental concepts of the shape of a ship." (To be contd.) p. 172. (Brodogradnja. Vol. 2, No. 5/6, May/June 1951. Zagreb.)

TOOKE, L.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and   G-3
Their Synthetic Analogs.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1959, 4860.

Author : Beke, D., Barczai, M., and Tooke, L.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : Notes on the Chemistry of Sanguinarine.

Orig Pub: Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 4, 125-130 (1958)
(in Hungarian with a German summary).

Abstract: Two routes are proposed to the synthesis of
sanguinarine (I) from chelidonine (the principal
alkaloid in Chelidonium majus L.). Both approach-
es were developed by the authors in connection
with their investigation of the tautomeric forms
of I (II-IV). Using a modified Gadamer procedure
(J. Gadamer et al, Arch Pharm, 262, 452 (1924)),
20 gms of crude chelidonine are added in small

Card 1/8

3

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and   G-3
          Their Synthetic Analogs.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1959, 4860.

Abstract: portions to 40 gms of $(CH_3CO)_2O$; after 24   hrs
          (20°), 19.5 gms of o-acetylchelidonine (V) cry-
          stals are obtained, mp 188-180° (from butanol).
          A solution of 8 gms $(CH_3COO)_2Hg$ in 42 ml H_2O $\neq$
          12 ml glacial CH_3COOH is added with stirring to
          4 gms V in 20 ml ethanol plus 20 ml butanol;
          after 12 hrs at 20°, CH_3COOHg begins to precipi-
          tate out; after 24 hrs following refluxing of a
          water bath (7 hrs) and acidification of the fil-
          trate with 20 ml conc HCl, 2.7 gms IIc are ob-
          tained, mp 278° (decomp; from water). /TN: for
          meaning of subscripts consult key in insert/.

Card 2/8